



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

men to load with ball cartridges. Even this did not frighten the miners, who stood the assault of a column of police and a company of militia. A deadly volley followed, and the rioters were driven backward, leaving eight wounded men, two of whom were killed. The shooting took place. The men are half mad with rage and are wildly discussing the shooting and spreading all kinds of incendiary vengeance.

A dispatch from Dewsbury, Yorkshire, says that the miners are working the colliery near that place. A force of cavalry, a number of police and a magistrate have been sent to the scene of the disturbance. The greatest excitement and trouble is at the North Notte district, where an additional force of military has arrived from Norwich after traveling all night. Disputes have been heard of since the rioting. A considerable reinforcement of troops has arrived there, and that coal is being loaded, in spite of the efforts of the rioters, under strong guard of police and soldiers. Patches from Nottingham say that the attitude of the men on strike in that neighborhood continues to be as obstinate. It is so serious as to cause much alarm.

The government's action in sending London policemen instead of soldiers to the disturbed districts is severely criticized in the metropolitan press. It is claimed that the presence of the full force of police offers strong temptations to the criminal classes to engage in acts of violence. The miners in the Wakefield district are panic-stricken. Many of their pits have been wrecked. Thousands of pounds of damage have already been done. The rioting and destruction continues. The owners are making urgent appeals for assistance to the local magistrates, while the latter appear to be almost helpless. Several of the magistrates held conference to-day, and after discussing the situation at length, decided to send an urgent request for help to the War Office. In the meantime, the magistrates outlined the situation of affairs in their districts, and asked for troops, stating that a force of at least six hundred additional men was needed to preserve order.

Reports received here this evening from the disturbed districts announce that the rioting has been confined to all parts of the districts. Crops have been destroyed, shops are pillaged, saloons are looted and offices have been burned. In the Wakefield district, a hand ninety thousand Welsh miners returned work to-day, and it is hoped that their action may have a beneficial effect upon the English miners, who are now in a state of extreme excitement.

A dispatch from Pontefract late this afternoon says that part of the mob assembled about the colliery. The rioters set fire to the coal wagons and overthrew the tall chimney of the Aekton colliery. The soldiers and police on duty there were ordered to fire. A squadron of dragoons was sent to the spot. Riots are reported this evening at the Glass-Houghton, Frysand and other collieries. The North Staffordshire miners have agreed to resume work at the old wages. There is great distress among the miners of Derbyshire. The official records show that one man died from starvation.

CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

Suspicious Case at London.—The Disease at Other Places.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Dr. Klein, of the local government board, reports that the parliamentary examination of the remains of the charwoman, employed in the House of Commons, who died yesterday, does not show that the disease was distinguishable as Asiatic cholera. At Grimsby there have been further deaths from cholera, among them being a son of the election agent, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chamberlain of the Exchequer. The young man in question was only ill for a few hours. The British Medical Journal, discussing the outbreak of cholera, concludes that the source of the Grimsby and Hull infection is in Antwerp, or, in other words, that the disease was brought to Grimsby by a steamer from Antwerp. It is announced here that there have been no cases of cholera at Hull since Wednesday, but it is added, however, that cases of cholera still exist there.

Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 8. Time, Bar. Ther. R. H. Wind. Weather. Prec. 7 A.M. 29.96 67 83 N.W. Clear. 0.00 7 P.M. 29.90 80 47 N.W. Cloudy. 0.00

Maximum temperature, 87; minimum temperature, 66. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation for Sept. 8, 1893:

Normal, 68, 81.9. Excess of deficiency since Sept. 1, 0.00. Excess of deficiency since Jan. 1, 0.00.

Local Forecast Official, United States Weather Bureau.

Forecast for To-day. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—For Indiana: Showers; northeast winds.

For Illinois: Fair, preceded by showers to-night or to-morrow morning in southern portion; east winds; slightly cooler in southern portion.

For Ohio: Generally fair, followed by showers in southern portions; northeast winds, becoming southeast; slightly warmer on the lakes.

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The State Department sent a telegram to Minister Thompson, instructing him to present to the Brazilian government a diplomatic remonstrance against the burdensome interference with the foreign commerce of Brazil, caused by the intervention.

War Cloud Still Hovering Over Siam.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Inquiries made at the British embassy here show that there is no doubt that fresh complications, involving the peace of Europe, as well as a serious disturbance in the East, have arisen between France and Siam. So serious is the aspect of affairs that the Earl of Dufferin, the British ambassador here, has decided to forego his intended trip to Switzerland, remaining here instead, in the hope of being able to assist in settling the new series of eastern complications.

Wants Foreigners Exterminated.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to the Standard from Shanghai says that the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, who is a notorious hater of foreigners, is reported to have addressed a petition to the Emperor advocating the extermination of all foreigners in China. He especially advises the removal of all Englishmen, and contends that the necessary order to carry out the ultimate partition of China among the European powers.

France Willard Still Ill.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Lady Henry Somerset has written a letter to the press saying that Frances Willard is still ill; that she has been compelled to abandon all public work, and that she will take a year's complete rest by her doctor's orders.

EDUCATION OF CATHOLICS

Noted Men of the Roman Church Speak at the World's Congress.

Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, of Notre Dame, Points out Some of the Evils of Religious Schools.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—A number of the strongest men intellectually in the Catholic Church in America discussed the subject of education to-day from a Catholic standpoint before the Catholic congress. The attendance was unusually large, amounting to a genuine crush. The principal address was delivered by Bishop John J. Keene, D.D., of Washington, D.C., rector of the Catholic University of America. His topic was "Catholic Higher Education." He concluded by submitting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in Christian education we recognize the indispensable safeguard of the Christian future of our country and of the world.

Resolved, That in the elevating and directing influence of the Catholic Church, in particular, we recognize the most potent agency for the wise solution of the great social problems now facing mankind.

Resolved, That we recognize the signal wisdom of the American hierarchy and of our Holy Father, Leo XIII., in founding an institution of highest Christian learning in our national capital, that we confidently trust their wisdom to so wisely direct the Catholic education of the needs of our age and of our country; that we cordially pledge to them our active co-operation in making it one of the chief glories of the Catholic Church and of the American Republic.

Among other addresses was one by Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, of the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, on "The Catholic College." Rev. John T. Murphy, C.S.C., of Holy Ghost College, Pittsburg, spoke on "Catholic High Schools."

Dr. Egan's address caused something of a sensation. He said: "A crisis has come in higher Catholic American education. If it remains stationary, it must be abandoned. We need, first of all, in our Catholic colleges a firm insistence on some system which will make men rather than clerics. We need, secondly, a system which will lay more stress on the honor of the youth and less on the subtle distinctions between the secular and the religious. I do not propose to find fault with the present system, but to suggest some changes. The study hall and dormitory arrangements, imported from the continent of Europe, so far as boys under age are concerned, are atrocious. They may be useful or not. But I do mean to insist that where young men over the age of sixteen are concerned they are sometimes detrimental to the mental advancement of the student, and always to his self-respect. There is also a gap between the Catholic college and the higher parochial school. The Catholic college, which must, without more delay, be filled. Harvard, Yale, Cornell and Ann Arbor have brought themselves, by means of scholarships, directly in contact with the most studious and worthy classes of our young men. The pupil of the parochial school, no matter how industrious and clever he may be, no matter how ambitious, must, in furthering his education, be financially well off or have a friend who will pay his tuition at a Catholic college. Falling into these hands, he can obtain, through some of the public high schools, a scholarship in one of the secular colleges, frequently reducing the yearly expense from \$100 to \$20. The most ambitious and persevering students are always well represented in the graduating classes at Harvard, and at Cornell, and at the other great universities. The Catholic college, which is the only one that can stand as the equal of any man in his fight for a place in society. The Catholic college, which is the only one that can stand as the equal of any man in his fight for a place in society. The Catholic college, which is the only one that can stand as the equal of any man in his fight for a place in society.

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